

plaint with him, and some others is, that they think themselves injured because their institution was not made the Bank of the United States; and an appeal is made to the finer feelings of the human heart to decide on their merits and services.— This address to the passions is offered as a substitute for reason and argument in a question of national policy! The author however has but followed the example of "THE OBSERVER," whose performances are a play upon the fancy, rather than an appeal to the judgment of his readers.

It is not contended that the Bank of North-America did not render essential services to the United States in the most critical periods of the war; but was not this their duty—was it not the end and design of their creation, on being paid for it; and does it appear that they have lost any thing by the bargain—or that they have been disabled in the service? If they have suffered in their property, they should be reimbursed with interest—if their corporation has been essentially injured, they are intitled to a gratuity.

But say the friends of the State Bank, "we had a continental charter."—The Secretary of the Treasury observes in his report, "That they have since accepted and acted under a new charter from the State of Pennsylvania, materially variant from the original one; and which so narrows the foundation of the institution, as to render it an incompetent basis for the extensive purposes of a national bank." Hence he recommends an establishment upon different principles—and the former is left to stand as it was. But the Secretary at the same time, gives it as his opinion, that every reasonable facility should be given to a consolidation of the Bank of North-America, with the Bank of the United States, upon terms not injurious to the parties concerned, provided the former would come forward with propositions.

We are told the proposed Bank "did not want for respectable authorities opposed to it at its birth, and that it is believed, their reasonings are such as will bear the test of time." If observations of this kind are to have any weight, it might perhaps be answered with equal truth, that many of the friends and advocates of the Bank of the United States are also entitled at least to respect; and what is of more consequence, the refutation of the arguments of some of them has not yet been even attempted.

Some of the gentlemen are dissatisfied because their institution was not made the foundation to build upon; but a broader basis was thought necessary; and a question might arise who was to accommodate, the general government, or the Bank of this State. This much however is certain, that if it had been proposed to ingraft upon the old according to the principles of the new, or in any other way, but such as might be dictated by the present Bank, the clamor would have been much louder than it is at present: So difficult—may so impossible is it to please all parties.

LONDON, February 15—24.

THE meeting of Parliament opens a new field for political disquisition. It now becomes our province to mark the progress of National business: to animadvert upon the conduct of our Legislators; and to weigh with minute regard the measures to be pursued by our Ministers in the present position of affairs.

The high and consequential state which Britain has attained in the scale of Europe, together with the prosperous and flourishing situation of our domestic concerns, are circumstances so obvious, that he who labours to disprove them must willingly err against Reason and Truth. These are themes which, when touched upon, must awaken the most torpid feelings of patriotic regard, and which in all his reflections, conclusions and anticipations must strongly influence the mind of the candid Politician:

The great progress made in the reduction of the National Debt must afford to every person interested in the support of public credit, the most sincere gratification.

For the satisfaction of our readers, we shall particularize the amount of the whole capital sum redeemed by the commissioners for the liquidation of the National Debt, on the last day of January 1791:

3 per Cent. Consols	£ 2,753,800
3 per Cent. Reduced	1,878 450
Old South Sea	1,091,100
New South Sea	807,000
South Sea 1757	242,000
	£ 6,772,350

This sum with the Interest of the capital sum redeemed, is regularly added to the annual million.

How rapid, by this system, must be the diminution of the National Debt, may be easily calculated; how much it has already tended to the establishment of Public Credit, is universally felt, and joyfully acknowledged.

Since the establishment of this fund, one million, it must be admitted, has been borrow-

ed by the Minister; but when that is deducted from the above sum, the surplus is still great.

The expences of the late Armament, it will readily be recollected, are provided for distinct from the great mass of the National Finance. The policy of this arrangement was loudly applauded by men of all parties. It indeed strongly enforces its own panegyric.

PARIS.

It is inconceivable how sanguine even yet the Partizans of Royalty remain: the other day an officer in the King's regiment affirmed, that in two months, M. Mirabeau would not be in existence.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 3. Mr. Mirabeau, the President, seems to unite the suffrages of all parties, by an exercise of this office, marked by a severe equity, and a dismissal to all personal predilections.

Feb. 4. After some local regulations, of small importance, deferring consideration of the Tobacco business, they circumscribed Paris, within 33 parishes.

ORGANIZATION OF JURIES.

The following articles were among those important in this great work.

The judges pronounced aloud their opinions commencing with the youngest and finishing at the president.

If they differ in the application of the law, the mildest is preferred. If more than two opinions divide the body, they call upon the Judges of the district to compose their differences.

The text of the law is read previously upon which judgment is pronounced. After sentence, three days are allowed for the demand of cessation. If this be admitted, it must be founded upon violation of forms, nullity in the instruction, in the judgment, or the application of the law erroneously.

Such demands are to be decided within a month after their reception.

It was observed, with some degree of reproach, that so great a proportion of this Assembly should be members of the law. The censure seems to have been idle in the extreme; they are most likely to frame a perfect constitution, whose studies have been confined to the legal limitation of general and particular rights.

DOVER, (N. H.) March 17.

We hear from Candia, in this state, that a few days ago, two horses in a double sleigh, broke from their fastenings, and ran with great precipitation down a certain street in that town, but were soon met by a double and a single sleigh, with young persons in them, of both sexes, going on a party of pleasure—they turned out on each side to give them room to pass, but just before the sleigh got to them, one of the runners struck a log, and sheer'd the horses directly over the double sleigh in which were the young people; by which accident one young woman was killed, and a number more badly wounded, one of which has since died—In going over one of the runners caught one of the near horse's hind legs and broke it, which immediately turned it to the other side of the street where the other single horse stood, and ran against him with such force as drove the tongue of the sleigh into his bowels, which killed him instantaneously—all of which was accomplished in a few moments.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Thousand leagues of Ocean roll between These tranquil States, and Europe's troubled scene: Divided thus—sure nature's God design'd This land—the Asylum of the free-born mind. Here shall an independent empire rise, Concentring from all climes the just and wise; By innate principles expand its name, Nor owe to foreign politics its lame. On this Idea, federal wisdom plann'd, The Nation's bank—that bulwark of the land; Nor Anglois, Francois, or the sage Mynoher Shall in our schemes of Finance interfere, The States as one agree, that this is right, Tho' pigny politicians rave and write.

Philadelphia, April 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated January 1791.

"The interest of Mr. PITT must incline him to peace, and yet I am fearful that his policy will deceive him, and shortly plunge us into a war. He has got out of the Spanish scrape with honor; but by insisting upon so much, I suspect that he has planted the seeds of a future war in the proud breast of the Don. He and Prussia mean to bully and terrify the Empress out of her conquests, and into such a peace as they shall dictate. The Northern Elizabeth does not seem to be frightened, but to set them at defiance. She has secured the King of Sweden by acting generously by him, when he was nearly down, and his allies could not give him timely assistance. It is thought that the British council is attempting to buy off the King of Denmark with large promises. He is scarce of so forgiving a spirit as to have forgotten how they threatened him and made him desist from joining the Empress against

Sweden; or so young in politics as not heartily to unite with Russia and Sweden, to keep a foreign fleet out of the Baltic. The British nation owes the Empress a grudge for the armed neutrality, and therefore are glad to promote an armed mediation to humble her: But if she will not give way, and they press on, they may find themselves plunged into a war not only with the three Northern powers, but Spain and others, who may think it high time to pull down the overgrown and overbearing navy of Great-Britain. The German Emperor will not lose the friendship of the Empress. Holland will rather look on, and baffle without doing much.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

ON the 23d May last, the Mahrattas, assisted by the East-India company's troops, gained a signal victory over Ishmael Beg, a country power, with whom the Mahrattas are at war.

The army of Ishmael Beg consisted of 25000 foot, and 20000 horse, besides a great number of elephants, camels, &c. The conquerors took 100 pieces of cannon, 15 elephants, an innumerable number of camels, 100 pair of colours, and the enemy's whole baggage—and the morning following the victory, 7 battalions, and 10000 irregulars laid down their arms: This great victory was gained with the loss of only 700 men killed and wounded.

The British military establishment in the East-Indies, according to a return made the first of January 1790, amounted to 8039 men—Tippo Saib's, to 155,230.

Accounts from Paris, via London, of 24 Jan. say, that some German troops had entered France on the side of the Maes and the Rhine—instant preparations were made to send 10000 volunteers after them.

The spirit of revolution has manifested itself in Hungary, Vienna, Spain and Bavaria: The discontents in Vienna are occasioned by the dearth of provisions—the scarcity is however thought to be artificial.

While some accounts from France inform, that the clergy are conforming to the new regulations, and taking the civic oath with great cordiality—others say, that they are very refractory in many of the provinces—so that it is extremely difficult to form any settled opinion on the subject.

According to an estimate published in the General Advertiser of Monday last—it appears that 4992 Dozen of wool cards are made in this city, annually—an important branch of manufactures! The importation of this article has long since ceased—and in a very short time that of shoes of every kind must also cease.

On the 31st ult. departed this life, at Elizabeth-town, in New-Jersey, MATTHIAS OGDEN, Esq. late a Brigadier General, in the army of the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

State of the Wheel, Saturday March 26.			
In the Wheel.		Prizes drawn.	
1 of 10000	2 of 1000	5 of 500	
2 of 3000	10 of 200	22 of 100	
3 of 2000	31 of 50	23 of 40	
4 of 1000	33 of 30	41 of 20	
5 of 500	51 of 10	2115 of 8	
20 of 200			
58 of 100			
59 of 50			
77 of 40			
87 of 30			
120 of 20			
149 of 10			
547 of 8			
6055 Prizes in the Wheel.		6700 Tickets drawn.	
12245 Blanks in do.			
18300 Tickets undrawn.			
6700 Do. drawn.			
25000			

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	16/10.	17/2.	88 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		9/.	45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	8/11	9/.	45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett., and other Certificates	15/9	78 1/2	do.
Indents	9/.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/2	15/.	

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Benjamin,	Brookhouse,	Bristol,	35 days.
Do. Walterstoiff,	Osmon,	London,	38.
Ship Birmingham,	Kerr,	London,	33.
Do. Dublin Packet,	Davis,	Dublin,	30.
Brig Galen,	Edie,	London,	58.
Do. Betfy,	Potter,	Virginia,	6.
Do. Margerett,	Codman,	Boston,	4.
Ship Manchester,	Williams,	Liverpool,	33.

HENRY KUHL,

HEREBY gives public notice that he discontinues to negotiate in the Funds on Commission. Philadelphia, April 5.

LOST,

BETWEEN this city and New-York, on the post road, two bundles containing the Gazette of the United States—No. 82—destined for New-York and Bolton. As they can be of no use, but as waste paper, except to the Subscribers, many of whom keep files of that publication, any person who can give information to the Editor, so that the whole or any part of them may be recovered, shall receive a generous reward. The two bundles contained 300 papers.